



# Pravda

**APRIL  
1943**



## SWAP-RIMES

by Gregg & Downey



Rub-a-dub-dub, one man in a tub -  
What selfishness and audacity!  
By swapping a ride we'll get five inside -  
Thus filling the tub to capacity!

## SWAP RIDES

SAVE GAS ★ SAVE TIRES ★ DRIVE CAREFULLY!

NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL

"JANE ARDEN"

WE'RE PLEDGING  
EVERY PAY DAY,  
ARE YOU?



## SWAP-RIMES

by Gregg & Downey



As I was going to St. Ives  
I met a man with seven wives.  
I said "How come?" (with great surprise)  
Said he "They're wives of *other* guys.  
This is the week I use *my* crate  
To take them to the factory gate!"

## SWAP RIDES

SAVE GAS ★ SAVE TIRES ★ DRIVE CAREFULLY!

NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL

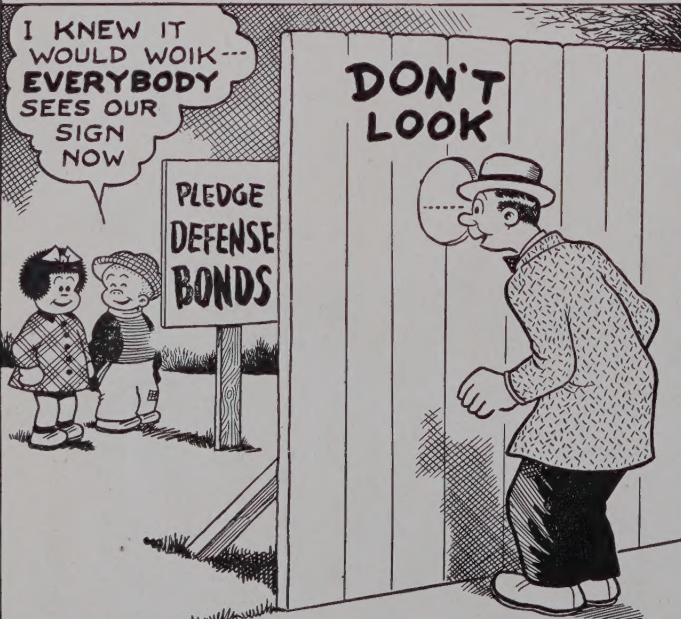
NANCY —

BY — ERNIE BUSHMILLER

I KNEW IT  
WOULD WORK ---  
**EVERYBODY**  
SEES OUR  
SIGN  
NOW

PLEDGE  
DEFENSE  
BONDS

DON'T  
LOOK



CONTRIBUTED TO THE  
DEFENSE SAVINGS PROGRAM

—ERNIE  
BUSHMILLER



# Temporary War-time Storage

By Percy C. Poulton

Superintendent, N. M. Paterson & Co. Ltd., Fort William



The building is 396 ft. by 184 ft. with a rated capacity of two million bushels.

The timber bents at 18 ft. centres supporting cupola gallery are 55 ft. in height and are of 12'x12' dimensions.

The building has an outer and inner wall, 14 ft. and 24 ft. in height, respectively.

The roof is of the Fegles patented catenary type, described as follows:

Steel cables  $\frac{3}{4}$ " in diameter are strung from an anchor in a concrete footing up over inner wall to the timbers supporting cupola. The cables are not strung to the nearest cupola timbers but are carried through to eye bolts to those on the opposite side of the cupola to the side where they are anchored in the concrete footings at ground level. This is the case on both sides of the roof and results in a stiff and well supported cupola. The eye bolts, threaded, provide the means by which all cables are brought to the same tension.

The cables are at 2 ft. centres and on them are placed 3"x3" wooden purlins at 3 ft. centres. The purlins are fastened to the cables by cable clamps, which are bolted to the purlins.

The roof is of 14 gauge galvanized iron and its perpendicular joints are capped and bolted. The horizontal joints are fitted and soldered.

The footing on which the cables are anchored is of 18" thickness and of course is not heavy enough to take the whole weight of the roof and this is the reason why there are two walls which are 6 ft. apart and between which has been placed gravel and earth fill to a depth of 14 ft. to provide weight and anchorage for the roof. This feature is entirely new and is economical.

The iron roof, plus class "B" building paper, which covers all exposed wooden surfaces of the structure, make the building as nearly fireproof as such a building can be made.

The building is loaded by a 36" conveyor connected to a bin of the original plant which conveys grain to a leg with two rows of 14" cups on a 30" belt. The leg discharge has a turn-head spout, which loads one-quarter of the building without using the 36" cupola conveyor. The 36" cupola conveyor belt, plus the use of an

WHEN the obvious need for temporary grain storage arose at the world's grain storage capital—Fort William-Port Arthur—their capacity was jumped from 100 million to 150 million bushels. They could use several times that much.

Descriptive of several of the invaluable annexes built there is this detailed account of their own construction penned by Super Poulton, widely known plant authority, and an active past President of the Superintendents' Society.

Provided the proposed SOGES "executive meeting" is held in Duluth in June, those attending will doubtless spend a week-end inspecting this and other well planned and efficiently operated annexes, for if North America is soon to feed the world it will have to multiply present bin space to hold surpluses from bounteous fields until they are needed.

improvised plough, loads the remainder of the building. The plough is set in front of raised conveyor rollers and distributes the grain where required.

In the centre of the building at 32 ft. centres are erected chimney spouts, which are in 6 ft. sections, and are connected to belt loaders in the basement tunnel.

The chimney spouts are designed to enable the building to be unloaded evenly and avoid undue stresses in the building structure at time of unloading. Also at 16 ft. centres from the chimney spouts are located draw-off spouts which will be used after grain level has been brought to tunnel roof level, through the chimney discharges.

Sixty-five to seventy percent of the grain in the building is run off by gravity and the remainder is shoveled by means of a portable Clark shovel, which is operated from the tunnel roof.

The tunnel belt is discharged onto the same conveyor belt which loads the building and which runs at right angles to the tunnel. The latter belt

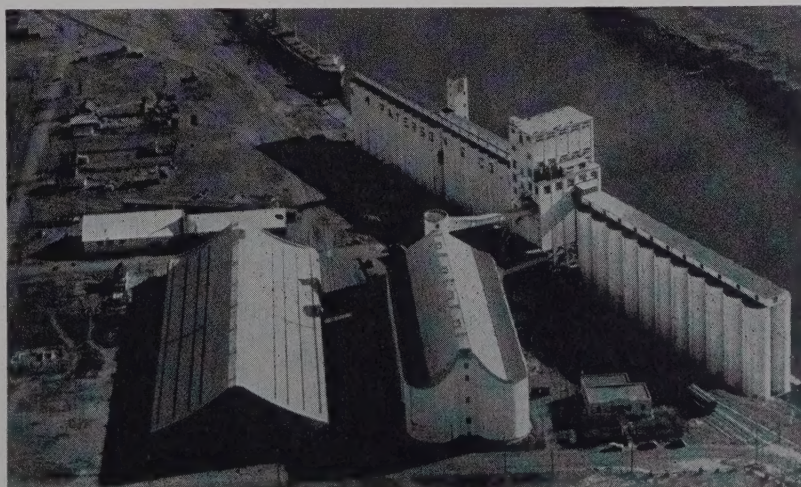
is reversible and this belt, plus the leg in the new unit, made the construction of an overhead gallery unnecessary. The reversible belt discharges the grain on its way back to permanent storage into the same bin in which grain is put to load the new unit.

The building site was properly drained. Four inch weeping tile was placed on both sides of the basement tunnel and drain from the centre to each end of the building. These drains are connected to existing drains around the property and which discharge into the Kam River.

The floors are 4" concrete slabs 32 ft. square; the divisions between slabs are filled with a tar mastic. The concrete rests on a 6" gravel fill.

Before loading the building, the concrete floor was covered with a waxed paper to keep down possible ground moisture and to thereby avoid propagation of mites.

The leg installation in the unit is considered to be a fine feature inasmuch as it makes it possible to aerate





that portion of the building load which will run by gravity.

Ventilation in this climate is considered of prime importance, due to excessive condensation, and has been well provided for in this building by the following means: The space of 6 ft. in width and 10 ft. in height between the two walls has been vented to the outside by means of ten 2'x4' louvers on either side of the building. The point at which the cables pass over the inside wall has been left open providing a space of 4" through which outside air may pass over the grain and on up through the cupola roof on which has been installed eight large ventilators.

This should provide ample ventilation and prevent the grain absorbing condensation, and therefore avoid the possible propagation of mites.

#### WORKERS CANNOT LEAVE

WMC Regulation 4 forbids industry workers from transferring to other jobs at higher pay unless the shift is in the interest of the war program. Effective April 18th, the regulations sets out these conditions under which employers may or may not hire employees:

1. An employer engaged in an essential activity (such as ours) may hire employees previously engaged in non-essential activity without regard to rate of pay;

2. Contrariwise this does not hold;

3. Employers in essential activities are not permitted to employ workers from other essential activities at a salary or wage rate in excess of such employee's salary or rate most recently received.

Exceptions concern sub-standard pay only. Shifting is permitted where pay rates are the same. Penalties for both employer and employee include \$1,000 fine, a year in jail, or both.

#### INDUSTRIAL EVALUATION OF BARLEY VARIETIES BEING CONTINUED BY MALT RESEARCH INSTITUTE

The industrial evaluation of the two barley varieties, Oderbrucker and Wisconsin Barbless, was continued this past year by Malt Research Institute. The malts produced from approximately 9,000 bushels of each variety of barley were distributed to six breweries for experimental brewing tests. Ten distinct sets of beers were produced from the malts of the two varieties of barley. Records were kept throughout the brewing procedure and analyses were made on the finished worts and beers for comparison of the two varieties. Representative lots of the beers were forwarded to Madison where the bottles were given code numbers and arranged in pairs consisting of one bottle each of the beer made from Oderbrucker malt and Wisconsin Barbless malt. These coded beers were then sent to various individuals to determine taste preference.

The malts were likewise distributed to four distilleries for an evaluation for use in the distilling industry and to three cooperating food companies for an evaluation for use in the manufacture of food products.

The results on all these experiments are now being obtained and will soon be published in a complete report. Numerous interesting and fundamental facts are being obtained from this intensive study and all interested should look forward to reviewing this report.

Malt Research Institute still has a limited number of copies of the 1941-42 report, entitled "Industrial Evaluation of Two Barley Varieties Grown in 1942." This 64-page bulletin gives in detail the purposes and plans of Malt Research Institute. The report describes in detail the growing of two

commercial varieties of barley at two locations in Wisconsin for experimental evaluation, and the yield in bushels per acre and general quality of the two varieties. Complete physical and chemical properties of the barleys and malts are given. One-third of the report is on the evaluation of the malts by the brewing industries, with details of procedures and analyses of worts and beers, and the organoleptic results. The report also describes the evaluation of the malts by the distilling and foods industries. In all, the report contains 27 tables, consisting of approximately 7,500 single determinations. For an individual company to conduct such a study would require several years' work and would cost thousands of dollars. These data were obtained in a single year and are available free of charge. You may obtain a copy by writing the Malt Research Institute, P. O. Box 2039, Madison, Wisconsin.

For a third year's results, the same two barley varieties were again grown in 1942 under comparable conditions in two locations in Wisconsin. The barleys are now in storage. A total of approximately 7,500 bushels of each variety will be available for experimental tests.

#### No Wage Boost for Terminals

Clarifying the recent wage boost from a minimum of 30c to 40c an hour, grain processors alone are affected. Strictly grain handling terminals and sub-terminals are not.

#### Ceilings On Screenings and Dust

To formulate plans for uniform price ceilings on screenings and elevator dust, a meeting will be held in Chicago, April 27th.

## 180,000 Sq. Feet of Surface renewed with GUNITE and SURFACITE!

THE KELLOGG CO.,  
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.



All the cracks in this fine-looking elevator were repaired by forcing tough-bonding Gunitite into them at a high pressure.

Then the whole structure was thoroughly waterproofed with an extra thick coating of Surfacite.

For a better than new job, write

**JOHN D. BOLTON**  
20 N. Wacker Drive - - Chicago



# Safe Storing of Soybeans

BY FREDERICK A. WAND Before Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents

The soybean plant is a legume. The seed differs from that of other legumes not only by its anatomical structure but also by its chemical composition. The differences in composition from other legumes are principally in nitrogenous substances, in oil, and in the almost entire absence of starch.

grades will permit the grain to carry. However, it may prove to be a costly lesson. A few bushels of damp soybeans, when placed in a large storage bin, may start a chemical reaction that will spread through the entire bin of soybeans. This reaction may cause beans of fairly low moisture content to start heating. Such beans as would

PERCENTAGE COMPOSITION OF SOYBEAN

	Dry Matter	Nitrogenous Substances	Carbohydrate	Fat	Ash
Entire seed .....	90.18	38.06	12.06	17.80	4.44
Cotyledons .....	89.43	41.33	14.60	20.75	4.33
Embryo .....	89.77	36.93	17.32	10.45	4.08
Seed coat .....	87.47	7.	21.02	0.60	3.83

The soybean is deficient in calcium. The seed coat is noted for its practically entire absence of fat. However, it is high in carbohydrate. The chemical composition of the seed coat is such that chemical reaction takes place very easily when soybeans of too high moisture content are stored for any length of time.

A difference of ten days in maturity may cause a deficiency of 2% in oil content. The commission men on the Board of Trade should remember this when attempting to merchandise a car of immature or slightly frosted soybeans and not accuse the mill buyers of attempting to steal the grain.

The seed coat contains approximately 2% more moisture than the balance of the seed that contains the oil. The drying of soybeans is rather a slow process, as compared with other grain.

When soybeans are allowed to heat in storage, the oil breaks down into fatty acids and glycerine. Such beans, when processed, yield a low oil return per bushel. The oil is of a poor quality and must be refined in order to be of much commercial value. There is a loss in refining. The soybean oil meal obtained from such beans is dark in color and cannot be used in manufacturing special products. Judging from past experience, such meal would have to be sold at a discount even when used as livestock feed.

## Soybean Market Grades

YOU may be informed that you will receive ten cars of Grade No. 2 soybeans and immediately assume that such No. 2 quality soybeans will present no storage difficulties, but such is not the case. Veteran soybean handlers often speak of 16% moisture soybeans as damp beans, and yet such beans formerly could grade No. 2.

As operators of terminal elevators, you may be interested in merchandising soybeans containing the maximum amount of moisture that the market

ally all the soybeans that country grain dealers decide they cannot safely store. You may receive what appears to be a beautiful car of soybeans, but the country elevator manager, who has learned from actual experience, sometimes costly, may be wiser than some of the rest of us in deciding to let the terminal elevator superintendent worry along with that particular lot of beans.

A few simple rules must be observed when storing large quantities of soybeans. Do not store soybeans in quantity when the moisture content exceeds 13½%. A 13% moisture content is better. If you doubt this statement, try storing soybeans of 14% moisture content or higher, for any length of time. Remove foreign material. Work it into the stored oats.

Fully matured soybeans when harvested with combines in dry weather, will contain from 10% to 12% moisture. Soybeans containing 10% moisture will crack up when handled a number of times. However, the market grades until recently allowed 10% cracked beans in No. 2 grade, and as a buyer representing extensive soybean milling interests, the writer did not hesitate to pay a No. 2 price for 10% moisture beans that graded No. 3 on account of cracked and split beans. This statement is made with the understanding that the amount of foreign material in the 10% moisture beans would not be excessive.

## Soya Production Boosted

Production capacity for edible soya products—the high protein foods soon to have an important place in both military and civilian diets—is expected to reach 1½ billion pounds annually by December if the expansion program continues at its present rate, the War Food Adm. states.



## "NU-HY" BUCKETS

**GIVE YOUR ELEVATOR LEGS  
THE Perfect Rhythm OF  
A HEALTHY PULSE**

We've demonstrated it time and time again, by the simple expedient of our Capacity Analysis Form No. 76. There's no mystery about our technique. All elements of your elevator operations are analyzed, and the resultant facts placed before you.

You want to know why and how the "Nu-Hy" improves and increases the efficiency of your equipment? We suggest—study its shape and design—observe its contour—shape of the ends—how the sides reduce gaps—and how the high front lip aids in retaining the load. All this adds up to greater elevating efficiency—smooth streamlined action—uniform pick-up and discharge, a series of uniform pulsations which avoid unnecessary vibrations and turbulence so destructive to grain and equipment.

Yes, Sir! "Nu-Hy's" are the scientific answer to highest capacity and efficiency. Write for Capacity Analysis Form No. 76, and see what can be done for you.





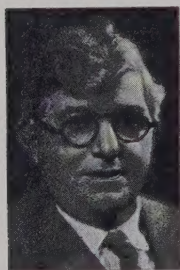
U. S. Pat. No. 2,301,728  
 Can. Pat. No. 407,149



# Scale Design and Weighing! Terminal Elevators

By Joseph A. Schmitz, Chief Weighmaster,  
Chicago Board of Trade

**T**HERE have been many changes in the design and in the capacities of scales used for weighing grain in the last 40 years. The increase in the size of the scale has eliminated multiple draft weighing and thereby has cut down the hazard of error incident to the recording of many drafts of small amounts. In the designs we have a better portioning of materials in the scale lever which tends towards greater permanent accuracy and makes possible closer adjustment, hence a better weighing machine—one that will repeat the weight indications within smaller values.



Therefore, progress has been made in the maintenance of grain weighing scales.

Likewise there has been progress in the equipment that is used to handle the grain between car and

scale or scale and car and the greater attention given to boots, conveyors, legs, garners, spouts, etc., has brought beneficial results. The practice of using a larger amount of known weights (test weights) also resulted in more definite and exact calibration of the scales.

To the above must be added the tendency on the part of all who share in the responsibility for correct weights to do their part and do it well. The correct reading of the scale beam indication is, of course, of prime importance, but unless the entire contents of the car is in the scale hopper when the weighing is performed, the weight recorded for the

car cannot be considered a true weight.

## Was Different Years ago

**T**HE Weight Certificate issued by the Chicago Board of Trade states that the contents of the car was correctly weighed. Now, in order that this be a true certificate, all the grain contained in the car must be brought to the scale without loss due to faulty equipment or carelessness.

Many of us remember the equipment of other days when the hazard of loss was increased by faulty hoppers, poor legs, the absence of garners, legs and spouts often running through bins where leakage from either was sometimes not discovered until a large number of shortages had developed, carelessness in cleaning out cars, sloppy cleaning at unloading sinks and spills at loading spouts.

I am very glad to be able to report that these conditions are no longer prevalent. True we have an occasional case where loss results from equipment going out of condition, but for the most part the hazards have been removed and the weighing of grain has reached a high state of efficiency.

The inspection of cars for evidence of leakage and suitable records and reports of such examinations is, of course, a duty of a Weighing Department. As this is a progress report, it is fitting to say that car boxes have been improved and so have the methods of cooping, consequently the percentage of leaky cars has been materially reduced.

In conclusion, let me say for the Weighing Department that your co-operation in the improvement of all those conditions that have a bearing on correct weights has been and is now very much appreciated.

## VDH SAFETY DRIVE

**U**NDER the direction of Mr. Paul Christensen, General Supt. of Van Dusen Harrington terminal elevators, the safety campaign in the Minneapolis plants is making excellent headway.

In the year 1942 there were 16 accidents in VDH plants which caused a serious loss of working time.

Committees of men at each plant have been organized to make a thorough inspection of the plant at least once each month for the purpose of discovering any possible faulty equipment or condition that might lead to an accident, and to make recommendations for improvements that might be installed to prevent mishaps.

The first month this plan was in operation several excellent recommendations were suggested and all of them put into practice.

## Give Cash Award

**A** CASH award is based on the number of man-hours worked without accident, and graduated to increase as the number of no-lost-time man-hours increases.

Cash awards are also given for suggestions on how to facilitate operation of the plant. The amounts of these awards are based on the value of the suggestion to the plant.

The Hennepin County Safety Council, in which Mr. Christensen heads the Milling and Grain Elevators Section, holds meetings once each month, where safety ideas are brought out and explained. Van Dusen Harrington offered to pay for a dinner meeting of this safety council on March 8th for any of their men who have attended three out of the last four meetings of this council. Mr. Christensen reports that he reserved 26 tickets for that dinner.

A chart on the wall of the downtown office shows no time lost through accidents in January and February, and only two minor accidents, by which no working time was lost.

The committees for inspection at each plant is varied each month by dropping one member and adding another from the workmen in the plant.



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"HEADQUARTERS" for  
Scales - Triers . . . all  
Grain and Seed Testing  
Equipment

# FOR MOISTURE TESTING

## WHY A STEINLITE?

Because it is the fastest, simplest moisture tester built. Just one minute for a complete, true test on whole, processed, or mixed grains.

## WHY ORDER NOW?

The Steinlite is now sold on a Free 10-Day Trial. No deposit! No priority! Early shipments! War conditions and the spring rush of orders may soon end this offer.

# SEEDBURO

EQUIPMENT COMPANY



Write for FREE  
TRIAL OFFER NOW.  
626 BROOKS BLDG.,  
CHICAGO, ILL.



# Keep Them Coming!

By C. Gibson Franks, Chicago

**T**HE visible parts of a safety program in any plant are of course the Safety Department, the posters and the circulars. In many cases this is very elaborate and pretentious.



The visible results are naturally the improvement of the safety record.

The basis of any safety program however, is in the last analysis, the effectiveness with which all the employees are reached and the interest in safety which is aroused and maintained. This last is especially of great importance. Interest in safety cannot profitably be a matter of peaks and valleys in participation and lack of participation.

Many companies ask their employees' aid in the way of safety suggestions and reporting of unsafe conditions within the plant as a means of interesting them in the advantages of safe working methods and safe equipment. This is a fine thing and no doubt does arouse interest, but does it sustain the interest? . . . . Yes, if the program goes beyond the mere asking for suggestions, and only then. By this I mean that in many cases the employee sends in, or turns into a box provided for that purpose, several suggestions on ideas he may have on safety. Definitely the man is interested. From this point on the success of this particular type of interest aroused depends on the treatment this material receives.

Let us say that the suggestions are impractical. If the Safety Department merely files them away and forgets them, or discards the material, what has happened? The man whose interest had been aroused probably still thinks his ideas good but just not appreciated and from then on his enthusiasm is lost.

## Keep Actively Interested

**W**HAT then should be done in such a case to keep this man actively interested in safety promotion and safe thinking? There are several avenues open through which the man's interest may be maintained and enlarged. A note of thanks for the suggestion and an explanation why the ideas were impractical would show the man that his interest and co-operation were appreciated at least. His interest would be main-

tained and no doubt when he made another suggestion it would be more practical because of the appreciation shown—and he would try harder to please in the future.

If circumstances permitted, the man might be called in and given a personal interview on his ideas. Some member of the Safety Department could talk to him and explain why his suggestions were practical or not. Perhaps they might even find the man's ideas were good but just that he was unable to express them in a manner to show their value.

In any event more good can come from encouraging those who show an active interest in safety even though they are not in the Safety Department than can come from ignoring or side-tracking it. Every bit of interest or recognition given to the ordinary employee for his aid to safety encourages his fellow workers to think safety and possibly likewise to gain recognition.

Show your appreciation, at least in some way, for in the last analysis there is nothing we all desire more than the approbation of our efforts at least occasionally. There is little enough recognition given for work well done and recrimination aplenty for the job not well done.

In an industrial world which is now largely made up of varied skills, and workmen with a constantly increasing standard of intelligence, the co-operation of the employees in all activities directly or indirectly connected with their particular jobs cannot fail to develop to the advantage of all. Co-operation in one direction is sure to bring more co-operation in all directions so I say again—keep them coming!

## ACCIDENT BLAME ON BOSSES

The blame for accidents in grain handling and processing plants rests upon you bosses, W. Dean Keefer, vice president of the Lumbermens Mutual Casualty Co., Chicago, told the elevator and mill section of the Minneapolis Occupational Safety Conference. "Many accidents often laid to carelessness are actually caused by lack of job training—and job training is the duty of supervisors and foremen. I realize that trained workers often are hurt through thoughtlessness, but a preventive for this is supervision and constructive discipline.

Paul H. Christensen, Van Dusen-Harrington Co., SOGES Director, is chairman of the section.

## Cuts Most Dangerous; Frequent

**O**NE of the most dangerous—as well as the most common—type of injury in the long run is the too-often neglected cut. Men are inclined to minimize the seriousness of scratches and cuts and "doctor" them themselves.

Sprains come next on the list in frequency. These most definitely should not be neglected and if an examination reveals that there is no permanent injury then the worker should try to get back on the job as soon as possible for his own sake, the Doctor advised. Exercise is one of the best methods of putting muscles back into condition.

From the permanent disability point of view, fractures are known as the most serious injuries. However, Dr. Hultkrans felt that minor fractures caused little difficulty—particularly since workers knew they were hurt and co-operated fully with medical treatment.

Mental worries of a man involved in a relatively minor accident actually become serious. Often a psychiatrist can treat such cases of neurosis effectively, the Doctor concluded.

## FREAK ACCIDENT

A most peculiar accident was just experienced by a Superintendent well known in SOGES circles, the details of which are:

One of our crew was outside the carshed, which was empty. He was standing on a car puller cable with his hands in his pockets when the shed foreman decided to pull the cable back with a small pull-back cable.

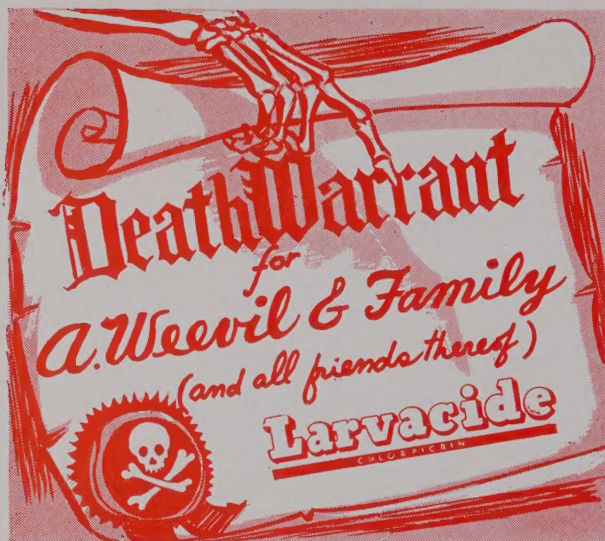
When the foreman pulled back the cable it threw the first workman off balance, and he couldn't get his hands out of his pockets fast enough to use them in breaking his fall. He fell across the rail on his back.

We sent him to the doctor for a picture which showed no broken ribs. His side was bruised but he was back to work on the following Monday (the accident happened on a Friday). The moral is: Stay away from carpuller cables at all times, rather than get hurt.

## General Mills' Worker Wins Award

Joseph Hlatko, 39, went on the air earlier this month in recognition of his "voluntary" safety work in General Mills' cereal plant in Chicago. Selected as the "safety ace" of the week by National Safety Council, Joseph Hlatko had been instrumental in leading his plant to first place in each of the last five years in safety contests sponsored by the company. Many new safety measures have been added through his activities. He was presented with a \$100 war bond.





The penetrating, toxic fumes of this time-proven fumigant spell doom for Mr. Weevil and his troublesome offspring, for LARVACIDE not only kills the grown-ups, but penetrates the grain kernel and the eggs to kill life within.

- Use LARVACIDE on suspicious grain, arriving and in turning
- The COST?

ONLY \$1.50 to \$1.70 PER THOUSAND  
BUSHELS

in closed, concrete bins

... without question, the most economical pest insurance WE'VE ever heard of.

AND DON'T OVERLOOK

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*Safety Warning!*

When LARVACIDE is around, YOU KNOW IT. No one without mask can willingly enter or stay in concentrations considered dangerous to life. Your men deserve this extra safeguard.

Write for literature telling why LARVACIDE is more economical—usually a one-time job, so thorough that encores are seldom required.

Cylinders 25-180 lbs. and handy 1 lb. Dispenser Bottles, each in sealed can, 6 or 12 to case. Stocked in principal cities and quickly available.

**INNIS, SPEIDEN & COMPANY**

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#### STILL UNDECIDED

An insurance agent was filling out an application blank. "Have you ever had appendicitis?" he asked.

"Well," answered the applicant. "I was operated on, but I have never felt quite sure whether it was appendicitis or professional curiosity."

30%

*More* **EFFICIENT**

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INQUIRE ABOUT  
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**DAY DUST CONTROL SYSTEMS**

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## SOURCES OF ALCOHOL

**W**HEN Sen. Norris asked Secretary Wickard at a senate committee hearing whether the large alcohol companies have tried to block a program to make industrial alcohol from grain, the secretary replied that there has been "quite a lot of resistance somewhere."

The charge to which Sen. Norris alluded has been made in several quarters recently. The alcohol companies use blackstrap molasses as a raw material. It has even been charged that one of their officials, serving on the War Production board, has blocked proposals to set up a competing grain alcohol industry.

The issues involved are not simple. One consideration obviously must be the use of critical raw materials in the construction of distilleries. If, however, more distilleries must be built, it is improbable that a great difference in use of materials would be involved, whether the plants are to use grain or molasses as raw material.

As a matter of peacetime economies molasses has always been considered a cheaper source of alcohol than grain. This was brought out during the "highball" gasoline controversy a decade ago. But we are not at peace. The war demand for alcohol, both for explosives and synthetic rubber, is many times that of our peacetime economy. There is a limit to the supply of molasses, and one important reason for sugar rationing is that there isn't enough cane to supply the demand for both sugar and alcohol.

We have, on the other hand, surpluses of grain. If the failure to use those surpluses for alcohol is based on sound economic grounds, well and good. If it is due to pressure from commercial interests in the alcohol industry, a national scandal exists which, thru its effect on the sugar supply, touches every citizen. The situation calls for some fact finding by Congress.—*Chicago Tribune.*

## PLANT STIMULUS IN CORN EXTRACT

**H**OW a growth-promoting plant stimulant extracted from corn increased yields of oats up to 50%, soybeans 20-50%, alfalfa hay 33% and cotton to yield approximately double that of the untreated plots was the astonishing information recently disclosed by a scientist with A. E. Staley Mfg. Company, Decatur (Ill.), corn and soybean processors.

Treatment of the seed with the new hormone, levulinic acid, and spraying the plants during the bloom period produced the remarkable results. The growth-promoting substance can be produced cheaply in large quantities, so cheaply that estimates indicate a cost varying from one-half cent up to eight cents an acre for seed treatment of corn, soybean and small grains.

## In Case of Fire

In case of fire, where you expect to ask for priorities for replacement, you must report the damage to WPB. within five days, under Conservation Order L-41.

### Two Terminals Burn

Two terminal elevators operated by the Albers Milling Co. at Oakland, Calif., burned in a \$5,500,000 blaze recently. A merchant ship was also set afire.

## FIRE—YOUR ENEMY

**F**IRE destroys about \$300,000,000 worth of property each year, on the average. That destruction represents complete, unqualified waste. The loss to the nation can be illustrated by a few examples.

That \$300,000,000 would buy 6,000 fighting planes costing \$50,000 each!

It would buy 600 big bombers costing \$500,000 each!

It would buy enough rifles costing \$50 each for an army of 6,000,000 men!

It would buy 150,000 aerial bombs of great size costing \$2,000 each!

It would buy 2 battleships costing \$150,000,000 each!

It would buy more than 70 destroyers costing \$4,000,000 each!

It would pay the wages of almost 15,000,000 private soldiers for one month, at the current rate of \$21 each!

That gives you an idea of what fire destroys each year in this country. And the \$300,000,000 figure covers only the direct, measurable waste. According to authorities, the indirect waste caused by fire is several times as great. Loss of time, loss of taxes, loss of employment, loss of business—these are indirect tolls taken by fire, whose cost reaches a terrific figure.

During the recent Fire Prevention Week, the slogan "National Defense Through Fire Defense" was widely publicized. That slogan involves no exaggeration. In these days, the conservation of resources, labor and time is vital to defense. Fire is the enemy of that kind of conservation. And fire is the ever-present enemy of American security and safety. It must be licked!

## SAFETY SHOES AVAILABLE

Safety work shoes, many of which are equal in appearance to street shoes, may be obtained by workers even though their No. 17 stamp has been used. Amendment No. 5 to Ration Order No. 17 now permits the applicant to acquire a special certificate from his local rationing board even though a member of his family has an unspent No. 17 stamp. The applicant must show that he has but one wearable or repairable pair of safety shoes. Copy of the form is available to those writing "GRAIN."

## DUST EXPLOSION CODES AVAILABLE

Under the title of "National Fire Codes for the Prevention of Dust Explosions, 1943," the National Fire Protection Ass'n has just published a 160 page book which includes the 15 American Standards codes; a statement of the fundamental principles of dust explosion prevention in industrial plants, and a record of some 780 dust explosions which have occurred. Grain elevators large and small, flour and feed mills, starch refineries, etc., are industries covered.

Particular emphasis is placed upon suggested good practice for the application of suction and venting in grain elevators and storage units. Other measures are specified that will provide fire safety without prohibitive expense or undue inconvenience. All codes were prepared under the chairmanship of Dr. David J. Price of the USDA.

All codes are purely advisory as far as NFPA is concerned. They have a great influence, however, because after their adoption by NFPA they are largely used as the basis of state and municipal legislation and fire insurance requirements. Largely illustrated with drawings, this 160 pg. text is available for \$1.00 by writing to NFPA at 60 Batterymarch St., Boston.

## WHAT'S MY NAME?

**I** AM more powerful than the combined armies of the world.

I have destroyed more men than all the wars of the nations.

I am more deadly than bullets, and I have wrecked more homes than the mightiest siege-guns.

I steal, in the United States alone, over \$300,000,000 each year.

I spare no one, and I find my victims among rich and poor alike, the young and old, the strong and weak. Widows and orphans know me. I loom up to such proportions that I cast my shadow over every field of labor from the turning of the grindstone to the moving of every railroad train.

I massacre thousands upon thousands of wage earners a year.

I lurk in unseen places, and do most of my work silently. You are warned against me, but you heed not.

I am relentless.

I am everywhere.

I bring sickness, degradation and death and yet few seem to avoid me.

I am your worst enemy.

What is the answer? Do you say "drink" or "hatred" or "self-interest?"

The answer is given in the words of the riddle: "I AM CARELESS-NESS."

—PABST BREWERIES.

BUY U. S. WAR BONDS  
AND STAMPS



## F-L-A-S-H! VOTE SOGES MEETING IN DULUTH

**THE SOGES MEETING IN DULUTH IS ON! THE DATES WILL BE SOMEWHERE BETWEEN JUNE 17TH AND JUNE 20TH. A POST-MEETING INSPECTION OF TEMPORARY STORAGE ANNEXES IN FORT WILLIAM IS NOW BEING DISCUSSED. ASSURANCES OF A REPRESENTATIVE ATTENDANCE COME FROM EVERY CORRESPONDENT CONTACTED TO DATE.**

The above was received from SOGES President Gilbert P. Lane, Plant Manager of Arcady Farms Milling Co., Riverdale, Ill., just as we were going to press. The decision was made by the executives and committeemen, both Association and Chapter. Not a dissenting vote was cast when our presses started printing this issue.

"Unable to hold its scheduled convention in Chicago last month because out-of-towners were too busy to come, Chicagoans were too busy to prepare, and room accommodations were impossible to obtain, SOGES Directors have ordered an 'executive' meeting for Duluth on two or three of the days between June 17th and June 20th. Accommodations in Duluth will suffice for all interested in partaking in the customarily beneficial meeting," Mr. Lane states.

"Duluth likewise is sufficiently close to the SOGES Canadian members—whom the U. S. members widely admire—to permit stretching the \$25 in exchange permitted attendants by the Dominion government."

President Lane believes on further inquiry "those attending will eagerly endorse a June 17th-18th meeting in Duluth, with the 19th-20th devoted to an inspection tour of the war-storage annexes in Fort William-Port Arthur. This would permit noon-time departure from Ft. William in time to make 5 o'clock connections for Minneapolis and midnight trains home for Monday morning.

"Rail reservations should be made at once," President Lane urges, "IN BOTH DIRECTIONS. Hotel reservations should now be made with Oscar Olsen, 528 41st Ave. East, Duluth, and with SOGES Vice President R. B. Pow, Reliance Grain Co., Ltd, Box 142, Fort William, Ont., for Saturday night (or longer, if you can stay) in the world's grain storage capital. (Several," Mr. Lane states, "are taking a few days off to go fishing after Sunday in Fort William-Port Arthur.)

"And while this is primarily an executive session for the association and chapter officers, directors and committeemen, yet all of us know the seriousness of war-time problems facing us will attract every conscientious Plant Manager and Super to give and take ideas that will help our industry contribute more constructively towards winning the war," Mr. Lane emphasizes in making certain that all who can attend are welcome to do so.

"Duluth-Superior have made the greatest advances in war-time protection technique," Oscar Olsen claims, "and we want everyone to inspect our preparations. In addition the program should offer some subjects so vital to the success of every plant that it would be like money thrown away to miss such a meeting."

**"WON'T THOSE ATTENDING WRITE ME PERSONALLY SO I'LL KNOW THEY'RE COMING—AND SO I'LL KNOW WHAT'S ON THEIR MINDS WELL IN ADVANCE? WHILE WE FEEL WE HAVE THE NUCLEUS OF THE MOST PERTINENT WORRIES FROM OUR WIDELY DIVERSIFIED**

**MEMBERSHIP," MR. LANE POINTS OUT, "YET YOUR CONTRIBUTION MAY PROVE THE BEST RECEIVED. WON'T YOU SIT RIGHT DOWN N-O-W AND DROP ME A LINE—NOTHING FANCY, PLEASE—AT 500 WEST 138TH STREET, RIVERDALE STATION, CHICAGO, ILL? THANKS A MILLION!"**

### Absentees Get Choice

Because they were found in downtown (Macon, Ga.) "juke joints" in mid-afternoon instead of at their war plant jobs, 36 persons were given choice of \$25 fine or 50 days in jail recently. All were charged with violation of the city's anti-loitering ordinance.

## CMP "Q. & A." IN BOOKLET

Answers to the most frequently asked questions in connection with the operation of the Controlled Materials Plan have been made available by the War Production Board in booklet form as an aid to industry. The questions and answers fall into 5 classes, involving general aspects of the plan; allotments and preference ratings; inventory and inventory adjustments; maintenance, repair and operating supplies procedure, and the transition from PRP to CMP.

Copies are available from your nearest WPB office. The booklet is entitled "Questions and Answers Regarding Operation Under the Controlled Materials Plan."

### Apply on Revised Forms Only

Priority assistance on Form PD-1A is available after April 15 only if made on the revised version of that form, WPB warns. The new form is printed in two colors. Applications must be filed with the field offices nearest the person seeking priority assistance—NOT in Washington.

### KEEP YOUR MOTORS TIP-TOP

The War Production Board wants every electric motor put in operating condition and kept operating, regardless of the purpose for which the motor is being used, regardless of who owns the motor, and regardless of whether it is for sale, or rent or in private use.

This answers queries on rewinding non-rated motors. While the usual priority ratings and allocation numbers are still necessary for replacements, it is expected that there will be a lessening in future restrictions under which all essential workshops have been working lately.

### Welcome Visitors

Welcome visitors since last issue include: Oscar W. Olsen, F. H. Peavey & Co., Duluth; Vincent Blum, Omaha Elevator Co., Council Bluffs; Jim Auld, Hales & Hunter Co., Paul Christensen, Van Dusen-Harrington Co., A. B. Osgood, The Day Co., and George Patchin, Appraisal Service Co., all of Minneapolis.

### Speedier Handling of Cars

The greatest dispatch possible in handling of all cars is being urged all shippers by the ICC and the ODT. Eliminate delay at destination, extra stops for inspection and avoid all unnecessary out-of-line movements.

### Corn Grind Soars Again

10,791,204 bushels of corn were ground for domestic consumption by 11 refiners during March. This is close to an all-time record.



## CARLOADINGS HOLD PACE

Cars loaded with grain and grain products continue to hold their lead over the records of previous years, as is shown by the following report for week's ending:

	1943	1942	1941
March 20 . . . . .	43,140	35,568	36,913
March 27 . . . . .	44,979	33,732	36,954
April 3 . . . . .	43,326	35,337	35,405
April 10 . . . . .	41,959	33,861	33,696

For the first 15 weeks 1943 loadings exceed those of 1942 by 23.4%, of 1941 by 48.4%.

Cars of grain for export unloaded in March at tidewater totaled 5,653, compared with 2,708 in the same month last year.

## EXPECT BUSY LAKE SEASON

While the movement of grain on the Great Lakes promises to get off to a late start, due to the severe winter and the consequent thick ice, nevertheless all indications point to an exceptionally active year, with bookings being made well in advance.

### Wheat Landed in Africa

2,385,000 bu. wheat and flour have been landed in North Africa by the Allies to compensate for last year's bad crops and the 3,670,000 bu. grabbed off by the Nazis. More is in transit.

## GRAIN LEADS UPTURN

Carloadings of grain in the second quarter of 1943 are expected to jump 22.9% above actual loadings in the same period of 1942, according to estimates just compiled by the 13 Shippers' Advisory Boards. (Carloadings of all commodities will increase only 2.5%.) Estimated loadings for April, May and June this year compared with actual loadings last year show:

	1943	1942	Increase %
Grains, all . . . .	283,400	230,552	22.9
Flour, Meal and Other Mill Products . . . .	202,958	201,581	0.7

This increase in anticipated loadings of grain is almost twice as great as for any other item, and many decreases are expected.

## WHEAT GRIND RISING

While the 44,286,042 bu. wheat ground by 1048 mills during February did not approach the 49,958,636 bus. ground by 1061 mills during January, yet this is quite an increase over the 38,621,257 bu. ground by 1092 mills the year previous. For the first 8 months of the crop year the cumulative grind is ahead of last year nearly 30 million bu. Of the 44 million ground, 151 mills over 1,000 bbls. capacity ground 75%, and 168 mills between 401 and 1,000 bbls. ground 7,650,119 bus.

## Tin Can Wheat Rots

Black moisture and a musty, dank stench reveal that government owned wheat stored in "tin cans" in Rockford, Nebraska, is rotting, states the Chicago Tribune. "A little negligence on our part" was reported admitted. Needy feeders have refused to buy it. Grain which hasn't rotted in the bins from excess moisture and heat rapidly is being consumed by weevils. A handful of grain picked from one of the bins dissolves into powder when shaken, and weevils swarm out of the devoured kernels, the article states. Grainmen expect 200,000,000 bu. of this wheat to move into federal hands April 30, when wheat loans come due. The government had 406,204,108 bu. under loan April 10. Only 82,500,000 bu. have been redeemed.

## Flour Milling to Raise 25%

WFA has asked the wheat flour milling industry to increase its 1943 production 25% over 1942 to meet greater nutritional requirements. There is an increasing dependency upon wheat flour as a major nutritional source.

*"Praise the Lord" . . . and  
Buy 'em ammunition  
With U. S. War Bonds.*

## IT'S WHAT YOU DO— NOT WHAT YOU SAY

In the last analysis, public relations is chiefly the application of common sense to the problems that confront you. There is neither mystery nor magic in such application, but there is a great deal more to it than merely telling your story. The fundamental thing is what you do and how you do it, rather than what you say. By far the most important consideration of any institution is not what it says about itself, nor what other people say about it, but what it does; and when an institution goes about to make its policy accord with sound public sentiment, its public relations work is real. —Thomas Ross in American Business.

## ILL TIDINGS

It happened that two men bearing the same name, one a clergyman, the other a business man, both lived in the same city. The clergyman died, and about the same time his neighbor went to Southern California. When the business man arrived there he sent his wife a telegram informing her of his safe journey, but unfortunately it was delivered to the widow of the late preacher. What was the surprise of the good woman when she read: "Arrived safely—heat terrific."

## HE KNEW

A man went to the bar and ordered a Martini, drank it, chewed up the bowl of glass, and threw the stem over his shoulder. He continued this for about six Martinis and noticed that the bartender was staring at him.

"I guess you think I'm crazy, don't you?" he asked.

"I sure do," the bartender replied, "the stems are the best part."



**AUGER**  
**GRAIN SAMPLER**

THE  
*Easiest  
Operated*  
**GRAIN SAMPLER /  
ON THE MARKET!**

Operated to a depth of 40'-45'. Each section 3'4" long, supplied with or without sampler.

Unit coupled together to take 4-5 samples in one operation at predetermined depths.

Made by **MUMFORD, MEDLAND, LIMITED**, WINNIPEG CANADA  
U. S. A. Distributor  
**SUPERIOR SEPARATOR COMPANY**, MINNEAPOLIS MINN.  
WE SOLICIT YOUR ENQUIRIES



# WEEVIL-CIDE—

## The **3** TO **1**

### CHOICE OF THE

### GRAIN TRADE

## Your Weevily Grain Is a Menace

**W**ITH the approach of the new harvest season it is time to think about guarding the new grain against insect infestation. The necessity for this was, perhaps, never greater than this year.

The past season was very favorable for grain insects and, due to overtaxed storage facilities, a large volume of grain remained stored in farm bins or other structures where control of these insects was very difficult. As a result, a large part of this storage is heavily infested and is a menace to the new grain.

The increasing dependence of the world upon this country for its food supply makes it imperative that we safeguard our food. Therefore, if you are holding old grain over or moving it to make room for the new crop, make sure it is free from weevil. Don't let a "lousy" bin be a menace to your new grain.

*Do it now with WEEVIL-CIDE.*

**THE** *Weevil-Cide*  
**THE DEPENDABLE GRAIN FUMIGANT** **COMPANY**  
1110 HICKORY STREET  
KANSAS CITY, MO.

#### JOIN DRIVE 100%

An average of \$4.25 each will be contributed by employees of many terminals in Minneapolis to the Red Cross War Fund Drive. Signing up 100%, all agreed to work overtime and contribute their overtime pay at Van Dusen-Harrington Co., Cargill Inc., Atlantic Elevator Co., Bunge Elevator Co., Kellogg Milling Co., Cereal Grading Co., Victoria Elevator Co., Searle Grain Co., Farmers Union Grain Terminal Ass'n, Gregory-Jennison Co., Leval & Co., Brooks Elevator Corp., and Osborne-McMillan Elevator Co.

#### Ward Combs to Florida

Keeping up with former active folks in the industry who are now in the armed services is similar to the one-armed paper hanger with the hives—the boys move around so fast. Here we thought we had Ward Combs and Frank Blodgett nicely tucked away in California, when lo and behold, Frank moves to Oklahoma and Ward moves to Florida.

Ward, proprietor of the Presto-X-Company, Omaha, distributors of Larvacide, is taking special chemical warfare training and is stationed at the U. S. Naval Hospital (for his training, not because of sickness), U. S. Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla. He, too, would welcome a line from his many friends.

#### Madison Succeeds Peterson

Harry Madison succeeds Charlie Peterson as Superintendent of Simond-Shields-Theis Grain Co.'s Rock Island Elevator in Kansas City. Mr. Peterson recently retired.

#### Safety Film Available

A new sound film presenting basic first-aid information in graphic form has just been released by the Dept. of Interior. Copies are now available for exhibition by writing the Graphic Services Section, Bureau of Mines, 4800 Forbes St., Pittsburgh, Pa., and asking for "Help Wanted."

#### N.F.P.A. TO MEET

The National Fire Protection Ass'n will meet in Chicago, May 10-13 to discuss codes of importance to grain handling and processing interests.

#### Reads Every Word of It

Enclosed please find \$1 for a year's subscription to the good magazine "GRAIN." I enjoy every word of it and think there is a lot of good sound ideas and advice within its covers. Keep it coming.—P. S. Hackney, Elevator Superintendent, Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., Wichita, Kan.



## CURRENT ACCIDENTS

**C**UT fingers resulted when a workman placed his hand on a motor (which he was testing) to steady it, his fingers inadvertently getting into the air vent.

Pulling on a chain to close a bin slide resulted in some badly torn skin.

A crushed cheek bone resulted when the rope on a bag (being lowered from the roof) came untied and the bag fell, knocking the injured to the platform. He was standing directly under the descending bag.

Trying to do a two-man job alone, another ambitious employee strained muscles in his chest trying to jack up a dolly.

Pulling on a boot slide to unchoke the elevator leg cost another a severely cut hand.

**A** NAIL protruding from a grain door resulted in a cut hand while cleaning up around the unloading pit.

In taking a loaded hand truck off the elevator, the truck fell to the floor and the top bag hit one of the workers, knocking him into the latch of the elevator door. The bruise was sharp and painful.

A twisted knee resulted from incorrectly picking up a load with a hand truck.

Sweeping up around a dump hole with an open knife in his hand resulted in one unfortunate getting stabbed in the thigh.

**S**LIPPING off a loading platform with a wrecking bar in hand caused the point of the bar to pierce one employee's arm at the elbow.

Truck going past pile of bags caused collapse thereof, one tumbling sack "konking" a worker to the floor. In addition to cuts and bruises, a skull fracture resulted.

Dumping ingredients into a bin, one worker dropped an open knife from his hand and in attempting to recover it the knife pierced his abdomen.

Stepping from the platform, an employee fell between the platform and the freight car, striking his chest on the floor of the latter. Deep bruises resulted.

Steel lodged in the eye when the driller removed his goggles while drilling an overhead rod.

**C**ATCHING his thumb between the freight car door and sill proved most painful to one party.

A splinter from the wall of a car being unloaded pierced an arm. Another acquired a handful of splinters in handling grain doors.

Removing a car puller hook from the car when the cable was tightening caused the finger to become mashed to a pulp.

Catching a hand in the belt as the pellet machine was pulled out of a choke resulted in cut and bruises.

Found at the foot of the ladder leading to door in bin with scalp wounds and bad bruises, the injured can't remember what happened other

than that he was working in the coal bin when he noticed dizziness from fumes.

## EMPLOYMENT STABILIZATION PLAN TOLD

Grain elevators are included in the voluntary employment stabilization agreement that is in effect in the Twin City area, J. M. Griffin, U. S. Employment service, recently told Minneapolis SOGES members. Designed to stop the rising tide of shifting by workers from one job to another, the agreement will be effective only if all employers abide by it and require referral cards from all new employees. These referral cards simply grant permission for the employee to transfer. Thus man-power difficulties can be solved.

In the eyes of the War Manpower Commission a grain elevator employee is just as important as the munitions plant worker, Mr. Griffin emphasized. Under the draft deferment plan that is going into effect, employers may appear before draft boards and asks for deferment of essential employees in essential industries, asking that they be classified 2-B. The index of whether a man is essential or not largely hinges upon the length of time it takes to train him. Where more than three months' training is required, deferment will be increasingly certain.

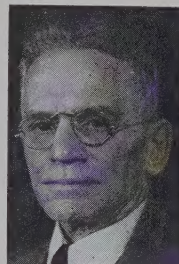
## TO HEAR NEW SLANTS

"Don't hire another worker until you hear Harry Behn of the War Manpower Commission! You may go to jail and have to pay \$1,000 fine, or both," reads a notice from the Chicago SOGES Chapter announcing its May 4th meeting.

Developing a "manning" table, a "replacement summary," and a "replacement list" are means of knowing when and who one will lose. It helps both the Super and the WMC, states Gordon Laugen, Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Chapter President.

## Oscar Knoebel Moves

Oscar Knoebel, Superintendent of the Stratton Grain Co.'s Springfield (O.) plant until its final transfer to the new owners—The Farm Bureau Co-op. Ass'n—will take a short vacation following his 55 years in the elevator and milling industry and expects to move back to his home town, Milwaukee, about the middle of May. His address there is 828 N. 64th St.



## MORE AND MORE

THEY ARE

*Turning*

TO

**IN-FIL-TRO-FLEX**  
**By MANY**

**For REPAIRING BRICK and CONCRETE**

Naturally! Because Many's long years of experience, scientific principles and skilled engineering assure satisfactory results of a most enduring character.

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213 State St., Detroit

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**IN-FIL-TRO-FLEX**

System — a complete job of many exacting operations.



## MUST CONSERVE PROTEINS; DEFERMENTS, PRIORITIES DISCUSSED

**C**ONSERVING proteins is one of the gravest responsibilities facing us at the moment, Jerry McNicol told the Chicago SOGES Chapter at their last meeting. Assistant to the President of the American Feed Manufacturers' Ass'n, Mr. McNicol pointed out that the feed industry is a cycle that begins and ends at the farm. We mix, refine, add by-products of other industries and return a perfectly balanced feed to the farmer. There it goes into food and thence out to consumers.

Shortage of protein is still the biggest problem ahead of us, he emphasized in outlining conservation steps being taken throughout the United States and Canada. "But the farmer will make or break this effort through his co-operation or lack thereof." Reading from a pamphlet published jointly by the Feed Industry Council and the USDA, the speaker said: "Farmers may not become convinced of the need for protein conservation. They've been subsidized for so long by the government they're not so patriotic that if a change makes the difference of a few dollars to them they will not co-operate. It is your job and my job to educate and show the farmer which side his bread is buttered on, and enlist his support."

"Formerly the government regarded the Feed Industry as a parasite. Now the War Manpower Commission ranks it sixth in the war effort. Top ranking is given our maintenance and repair requirements under CMP Reg. No. 5 with an AA-1."

### Draft Board Tough

GORDON LAUGEN, Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Chapter President,

raised the draft deferment situation. "We receive little co-operation from local draft boards. One of our bean shovelers was classified 1-A and drafted. We can't replace him."

LEONARD DANIELSON, Arcady Farms Mfg. Co.: At first draft boards wouldn't pay any attention to appeals to defer even key men. Now, with the help of trade paper clippings, we can get almost all deferred, even down to the lowest.

LLOYD FORSELL, Albert Schwill & Co.: Draft boards don't know what it's all about. They have to be educated by you.

Mr. Danielson told the story of a disagreeable member of a draft board who ran a shovel-mixing feed business 25 years before. He knew all about feed manufacturing—until he saw differently with his own eyes.

WILLIAM HENRY RADKE, Corn Products Refining Co.: Feed was mixed with a shovel as recently as 15 years ago. A man off the farm that long is as much a foreigner to present day methods as the city fellow who never saw a farm. Manufactured feeds produce results and farmers are learning that—and farmers want results.

### CCC to Handle Terminals Priorities

WILLIAM H. GASSLER, Rosenbaum Bros.: The CCC is setting up priorities for terminal and sub-terminal grain elevators. WPB has so far ignored the existence of this phase of the industry.

PAUL H. NAEHER, B. F. Gump Co.: Requests for priorities on capital installations still have to go to Washington, though. And returns are very slow.

MARSHALL GEORGE, B. I. Weller Co.: Local WPB offices are being given greater authority now, and I believe before long will help terminals.

MR. LAUGEN: On conveyors and feeders we now have an MRO.

MR. FORSELL: One point in our favor is that labor costs were formerly included in the \$500 top limit permitted for changes. Now this item is not.

After another interesting half-hour's discussion on various phases of priorities, draft deferment, and kindred headaches, the meeting concluded with the appointment of the following nominating committee: Messrs. Radke, Danielson, Gassler, Lou Ambler of The Glidden Co., and A. D. MacPherson of Huntley Mfg. Co.

### NEW OFFICERS AT MINNEAPOLIS

Officers for the new term of the Minneapolis SOGES Chapter, elected at their last meeting, include the following:

President, Robert R. Bredt, Fruen Milling Co.

Vice President—Clifford A. MacIver, Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Secretary-Treasurer—James Auld, Hales & Hunter Co.

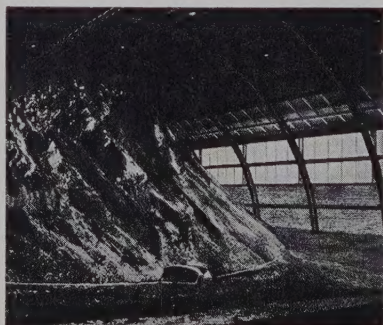
Mr. Bredt was Vice President last year, and succeeds Clarence C. Bach of Twin City Trading Co. to the top post. Mr. Auld, a highly successful Secretary-Treasurer, has held his post for many years. We are uninformed as to the new Directors.

### HEAR EDITORIAL WRITER

Participation in an international agreement among the United Nations to preserve peace is the only sensible post-war course open to America, Gideon Seymour, former foreign correspondent and now editorial editor of the Minneapolis Star-Journal, told the Minneapolis SOGES Chapter on March 30th at their annual "Managers' Night" meeting.

Tracing the development of shifting world political control from Greece, Egypt, Rome, Spain and Britain, Editor Seymour attributed the chaotic conditions since 1914 to a break-down in Britain's ability to enforce its standards of political conduct internationally. The United States, as a nearly self-sufficient nation, is in no position to take up the British mantle, he pointed out, but can co-operate with the other United Nations in setting up and enforcing a new set of international rules.

Host at the meeting was Leighton Steere, of the Leighton Steere Belting & Supply Co., who provided refreshments and a smorgasbord dinner. A series of brilliantly photographed movies of big game hunting in the Alaskan interior and duck hunting in northern Minnesota concluded the program. President Clarence C. Bach, Twin City Trading Co., presided. The turn-out was splendid.



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Engineers  
Contractors

9 So. Clinton Street  
Chicago, Illinois



## KANSAS CITY ELECTS

O. B. "Dunc" Duncan, Salina Terminal Elevator Co., was elevated from the secretaryship of the Kansas City SOGES Chapter to the presidency at the April meeting. He succeeds Eric Matson, Cargill, Inc., who becomes a director.

Harley J. Hixson, Continental Grain Co., is the new 1st Vice, and John Blowers, Wyandotte Elevator, 2nd Vice President. Secretary-Treasurer is none other than National Director P. A. "Jim" Kier, Standard Milling Co.

In addition to Eric Matson, Directors include Hugh King, Scoular-Bishop Grain Co., Roy Harp, Wolcott-Lincoln, Inc., Fred Gallehugh, Uhlmann Grain Co., and Jim Kier.

## FLAX & OIL AT WAR

"Flax and Linseed Oil at War" is the inviting title of the subject to be presented the Minneapolis SOGES Chapter by authority of E. J. Mitchell on April 27th. Secretary of the Flax Development Committee of the Flax Institute of the U. S., a large turn out is anticipated. While flax is not in the "major" league in volume, yet in importance it ranks high with the Twin City Supers—to say nothing of presenting a separate set of different problems to those who handle it.

A business meeting, election of officers, and appointment of committees is slated to come up as well, following Mr. Mitchell's talk.

## Frank Blodgett in O.C.C.

Frank Blodgett, well known from coast to coast, is now taking officer's training at Fort Sill, Okla., having been one of a few selected from his last base in San Diego, Calif. Frank covered the country for Weevil-Cide before joining the army. His present address is: Cpl. Frank E. Blodgett, O.C.C. No. 68.

Drop him a line. The boys in service miss contact with their friends and acquaintances more than any one other thing. Do your part.

## EMIL BUELENS ILL



Emil Buelens, Production Superintendent of The Glidden Co., Chicago, was stricken with pneumonia April 13th and confined to the hospital. While his condition was reported to be serious, the Doctor feels he is out of danger and

will be able to return to work about May 1. His associates, Lou Ambler and Steve Halac, are pinch hitting on Emil's program post in the Chicago SOGES Chapter.

## SOGES EXECUTIVE MEETING BEING PLANNED FOR DULUTH, JUNE 17-19

NATIONAL and Chapter officers, directors and committeemen of Superintendents' Society are being canvassed at this moment on the possible attendance that might be contemplated were an "executive" meeting held in Duluth about June 17-19. Purpose of moving location from Chicago is accessibility of Duluth to the Canadian members who are allowed but \$25 in exchange—which would just about take care of expenses for them. Furthermore, accommodations in Chicago are high impossible to get.

In addition to the many pertinent war-time problems confronting the group, there would be the opportunity of inspecting the temporary annexes in the world's grain storage capital,

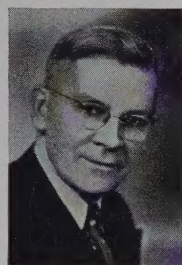
Fort William-Port Arthur, while so close.

"IT IS not our intention to limit attendance to officers, directors, and committeemen," President Gilbert P. Lane, Arcady Farms Milling Co., Riverdale, states. "Anyone else who can attend, participate, and contribute ideas that will work to mutual advantage most certainly would be welcome. We will not, however make any concerted drive for attendance, despite the fact that our various businesses are so all-important to the conduct of the war effort.

"Those who would like to and can attend will assist me greatly if they will kindly drop me a line advising me they will be there."

## CHARLIE WALKER WINS

Charles F. Walker, Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., first of two A-D-M men to head SOGES Chapters (Gordon Laugen at Chicago is other), was just awarded a handsome bronze plaque for going 107,910 man hours—3



years' work—without a lost time accident. This elevator is the only one to maintain a perfect record within the company, it is reported.

"We've maintained it through education," Mr.

Walker says. "The 20 men employed hold a special committee meeting once a week at which safety measures are discussed. We all know the careless man is a hazard to himself. You can't protect against that, so we turn such a man loose. We can't afford to keep him either for his sake or ours." This is the second such award to be received by the men.

## HAPPY BIRTHDAY

Birthday greetings to Chet Alger, President of the Argo (Ill.) State Bank (Corn Products Refining Co.) who will light candles on his birthday cake on May 5.

To Gilbert P. Lane, Plant Manager of Arcady Farms Milling Co., Riverdale, Ill., who is President of the Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents, who celebrates May 10th as his natal day.

To Paul E. Blodgett of Wiedlocher & Sons, Springfield, Ill., who will knock off work early on May 11th and be surprised by his birthday dinner guests, and

To Herman Peterson, Republic Elevator, Van Dusen-Harrington Co., Minneapolis, who will turn another milestone on May 15th;

Happy birthday one and all.

## Proud of His Record

"The Minneapolis Chapter should have the best record of all in the matter of dues collection," according to Sec'y Jim Auld, with not a single member behind. That's some record for any group, we maintain.

## Proud Papa

Earl Miller, Super at Consolidated Elevator "E," Duluth, is the proud father of a new baby boy.

## Liked "Supervision" Article

Gilbert Lane's very well written article on "Plant Supervision in Wartime" in the March issue of "GRAIN" was most interesting and helpful. I was particularly impressed by that portion which dwelt on "leadership." Mr. Lane

has given all of us a great deal to think about, and I think his thoughts, as expressed, are most timely.—O. B. Roberts, Industrial Manager, The B. F. Goodrich Co., Chicago.



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